

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,815

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1972

Established 1887

**arning
n French
Test Out
Zealand Tells
ips and Planes**

From Wire Dispatches
UCKLAND, New Zealand.—The French government informed New Zealand that it had nuclear tests in the Pacific

and will begin at noon tomorrow New Zealand time 4200 GMT.

New Zealand Civil Aviation Department said French

had the information under the airmen's system.

Chief technical officer of Civil Aviation Department's

said the grid references

tests defined a zone cen-

tral Mururoa Island and ex-

tend 500 miles. The Mururoa

is about 3,200 miles north-

of New Zealand.

old buildings were slightly smaller

than the area for the last test.

He said all aircraft and ships

had been warned of the

area by radio New Zealand

and via today's testing 30-minute

General Radio to all ships and aircraft

in area.

French Office, Burns

to say French airline office was

set fire here today about

two hours before the tests were

begun and fire officers did not

mention the possibility of arson.

He report said two men on a

plane were seen throwing

object at the office of Union

Transports Africains on the

spare floor. It is three-story

building central Australia.

McMahon sent

telegram to the French Consulate

and said a homemade gasoline

was thrown through a

glass window on the first

of the Stanhill Building in

Melbourne, where the com-

pany is housed on the fifth floor.

Afterward, a male

who said he belonged to

People's Liberation Army

wanted a Melbourne news-

paper claimed responsibility

and the bomb was in protest

at the nuclear tests.

Hijack Threat

Wellington newspaper to

published what it said were

to disrupt the French tests

packing an Air New Zealand

and flying it over the test

area.

French consul agent in

and for the last 23 years,

McLroy, has resigned in

against the tests.

McLroy, who was formerly

of Auckland, said today

his resignation was sent to

French ambassador in Wel-

over the weekend.

Canberra, Australian Prime

Minister William McMahon sent

message of protest to

French President Georges Pompidou.

message was dispatched

after Mr. McMahon re-

turned to Australia from an Asian

last week.

McMahon disclosed the

at a speech today in Sydney

in a new research reactor

Lucas Heights atomic-re-

actor center.

and my government would

not see the present tests

ended," he said.

rather, we have taken every

possible measure to

minimize the risk of

hijacking.

McMahon disclosed the

request, saying that new weapons

were needed to establish favor-

able conditions for negotiations

toward greater arms control.

This argument has been made by both

President Nixon and Secretary of

Defense Melvin R. Laird, who

contend that the United States

can best negotiate from what

they term a position of strength.

Sen. Fulbright challenged plans

In Peace Move

U.K. Easing Status Of Ulster Prisoners

BELFAST, June 19 (Reuters)—The British government today moved toward granting political status to prisoners convicted of offenses connected with political unrest in Northern Ireland—a major demand of both Catholics and Protestants in the province.

A statement from the SDLP leaders, Paddy Devlin, said later that the men affected by the British move would be shifted to quarters separate from other prisoners and would be allowed to use their own clothes.

Ninety Catholics and 40 Protestants prisoners are expected to be affected by the move.

May Help Moderates

The change is expected here to go a long way toward cooling off feeling in both the Catholic and Protestant communities, and may help moderate Catholics to persuade the militant Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army to halt its campaign of violence.

For many months there have been almost daily demonstrations and marches outside the Crumlin Road jail and in other parts of Belfast to demand that people held there be granted the status of political prisoners.

After the meeting with Mr. Whitelaw, Mr. Devlin and an SDLP colleague, John Hume, said they believed real progress had been made. They had told Mr. Whitelaw they were confident that the discussions "could bear fruit in creating conditions for a peaceful resolution of our problems."

The British decision also will move some men—reportedly those convicted of minor offenses such as marching in a banned demonstration from the jail to the Long Kesh internment camp.

The British statement said the decision had been taken "to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Rogers Asks Pacts Approval, Sees Long-Term Arms Thrift

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI)—

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, arguing for quick Senate ratification of the U.S.-Soviet arms control agreements, said today that they sharply reduced chances of nuclear war and would ultimately save the nation "tens of billions" of dollars.

The secretary appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with the chief U.S. arms control negotiator, Gerard C. Smith, to open the administration's drive for congressional approval of the agreements by September.

Mr. Rogers said that the pacts, which participated last Thursday in a special 2 1/2-hour briefing by Henry A. Kissinger, that Mr. Brezhnev made it clear at the Moscow meeting with Mr. Nixon that the Soviet Union would carry forward efforts to improve American-Soviet relations and preserve and strengthen international security and world peace.

Mr. Rogers testified that both the SALT agreements and the defense budget were important to U.S. security.

"We should not undertake unilateral disarmament," he said.

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He especially criticized requests

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Hope Wanes, Hunt Goes On

French Train Toll Put At 100, With 63 Found

SOISSONS, France, June 19 (Reuters).—Rescue teams have little hope of finding any more survivors of Friday's mid-tunnel train collision near here in which about 100 people died.

René Dijoud, prefect of the Aisne Department, said there was still faint hope that a trapped man, whose groans were heard until early today, might be pulled out alive.

Court Curbs Wiretapping

(Continued from Page 1) cases, arguing that there was really no difference between foreign and domestic intelligence gathering.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who was instrumental in developing the administration's surveillance policy, stated that the individual right to privacy is superseded by the government's need to defend itself from both foreign and domestic threats.

Justice Powell, a Nixon appointee who took his seat on the Supreme Court bench only four months ago, rejected this line of reasoning, holding that the right to privacy and the restriction of illegal search and seizure are more important than whatever information the government might gain from unauthorized wiretaps.

He added that such surveillance would have a chilling effect on legal dissent.

"The price of lawful public dissent must not be a dread of subjection to unchecked surveillance power," Justice Powell wrote. "Nor must the fear of unauthorized official eavesdropping deter vigorous citizen dissent and discussion of government action in private conversation. For private dissent, no less than open public discourse, is essential to our free society."

The decision came on a government appeal of a 1971 lower-court ruling that unauthorized wiretaps were unconstitutional. While the appeal was pending, the government continued to tap a number of militant groups.

Under today's ruling, these taps must be removed.

Justice William H. Rehnquist did not participate in the wiretap decision since, as an assistant attorney general, he has played a key role in setting forth the administration case supporting surveillance without court order.

In other action today, the Supreme Court:

• Voted unanimously that a person may not be held in an institution for observation beyond a reasonable length of time without legal procedures required for a long-term commitment.

The case involved a man sentenced to five years for assault with intent to rape; in 1966 but instead committed to an institution for examination, where he still remains. He argued that when the sentence expired, the state lost its power to hold him. The court agreed.

However, Justice Thurgood Marshall, speaking for the court, added that "we need not set a precise time limit" for a reasonable length of time.

• Broadened the power of federal courts to stop state civil proceedings against persons who claim a violation of their constitutional rights.

• Ruled that the State of Florida must make welfare payments to aliens retroactive to June 14, 1971, the date on which the high court rejected citizenship as a qualification for benefits.

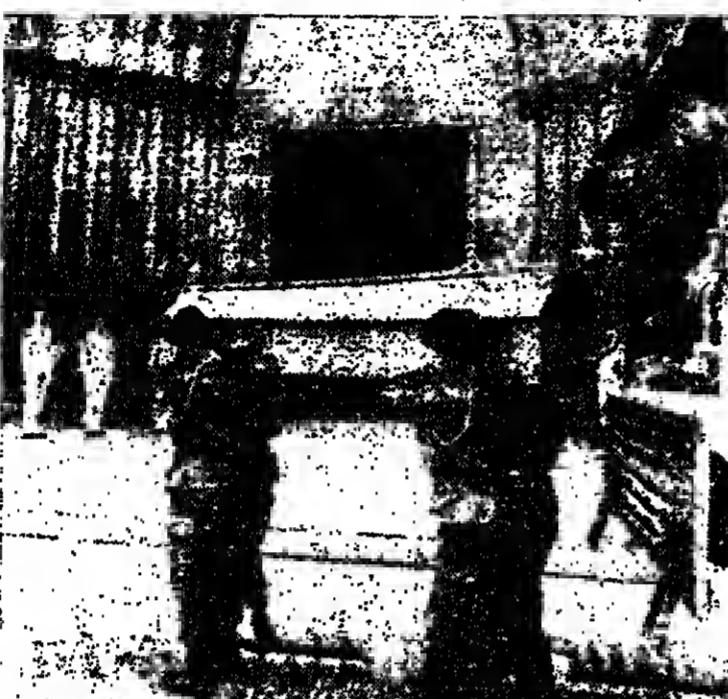
• Ruled that an Arkansas man acquitted of a murder charge cannot be tried for robbery in the same incident. The court held that since the murderer's jury had decided that the accused was not present at the scene of the crime, and since the state intended to use the same evidence in the robbery trial, such a trial would violate the Fifth Amendment's double-jeopardy clause.

• Agreed to examine a claim by the State of New York that complaints by state prison inmates should be heard in state, not federal, courts.

• Agreed to decide whether to make retroactive its 1969 ruling that deprived military courts of the power to try non-service-related offenses.



TUNNEL TRAGEDY—Anxious relatives (above) waiting for the latest news of the train wreck victims, many of whom were still trapped in the Vierzy tunnel. And, below, soldiers bearing the coffins of some of the dead into the cathedral of Soissons.



Culture-Gap Parley Begun By 32 Nations

HELSINKI, June 19 (UPI).—Cultural ministers from 32 nations today opened a 10-day meeting designed to change the notion that culture is still too much bound up with 19th-century ideals and available only to a select few.

The ministers, from Europe and Canada, will discuss a wide range of cultural activities in trying to bring about a new era of international cultural cooperation.

Much time will be devoted to the mass media's role in spreading culture. Television looms as the target for numerous attacks.

One working paper compiled by the United Nations Cultural Organization (Unesco), which is sponsoring the meeting known as the Eurocultural Conference—Intergovernmental Conference of Cultural Policies—concentrates on the impact of television. The risks involved in satellite relay of TV programs are noted in the paper, which says: "Television by satellite could well become an extreme example of the tendency toward standardization, which is an undoubted characteristic of industrial societies."

"The battle against mediocrity will be even more necessary and more arduous than it is today," the paper declares.

A number of nations, among them Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, have contributed to the working paper, which is expected to have the greatest impact on the conference.

It warns against the risk of mediocre video cassettes, in view of the economic attractiveness of such products.

Finland's President Urho Kekkonen opened the conference by saying that it is evidence of an improved atmosphere of goodwill and friendly cooperation in Europe.

• London—Traffic at London's Heathrow Airport was cut by about half, British European Airways' continued to arrive and depart, and there were also some flights of Japan Air Lines, Aeroflot, Air Canada, Iran Air, Middle East Airlines and JAT.

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nusual Primary Test Is Faced by Sen. Smith

By Bill Kovach

MONTGOMERY, Maine, June 19 (UPI)—Issues of job security, and the state's economy have created a surprising threat to the re-election prospects of Margaret Chase Smith, the U.S. senator's only woman and a political institution in the State of Maine.

Most political observers here believe that the 74-year-old Republican will win renomination, but in the last few days of the campaign, more and more of them say: "I wouldn't be at all surprised if she loses."

Voter turnout in the primary day was said to be average to heavy, with an extremely large turnout reported among elderly voters in Portland, the state's seat city.

The outlook for today's primary election has changed drastically since January when a 33-year-old millionaire, Robert A. Gruen—resident of the state three years—announced that he would challenge Mrs. Smith consistently the largest vote getter in the state and unopposed in a primary since 1944. Mrs. Smith was generally considered invincible.

Unmatched Campaign

Since January, Maine has joined in a campaign unmatched in the state's history. A whirlwind of activity that campaign director estimates cost \$300,000. Mr. Monk has impaled the state, organized every major town and city, registered 10,000 new Republican voters and developed a computerized list of every Republican in the state.

Contrasted to this, Mrs. Smith made no changes in the campaigning style she used in past when her only opposition was a token race by a political unknown. She has

Position Papers

With an amazing array of position papers and statistics on Maine's economy, Mr. Monk has indirectly accused Mrs. Smith and the rest of Maine's congressional delegation of ignoring the real needs of the state.

However, the race is largely a subsurface event. Both candidates support President Nixon's conduct of the Vietnam war and, without this emotional issue, there is none of the youthful fervor that has accentuated 1972 politics elsewhere.

Palestinians in Lebanon Live in Fear of Revenge by Israel

By Henry Kamm

IN EL-BELWEH, Lebanon, June 19 (UPI)—In this town in the more than 15,000 Palestinians who have lived since 1948, turned gradually from a camp of tents into a warren of huts made of reucco or concrete blocks topped by roofs of corrugated tin, bousness is palpable and suspicion is rare outside flicker from many eyes.

The Palestinians fear Israeli retaliation against the massacre of persons at Lydda Airport by Janane gunmen in the cause of the "liberation" of Palestine.

So great is their suspiciousness, Mahmud Fares, a Palestinian who serves as area officer South Lebanon for the United Nations Works and Relief Agency, the people of El-Belweh said the crash of a Japanese liner near New Delhi last week was an act of Israeli revenge.

The people here, like most of more than 200,000 Palestinians living in Lebanon, view the world through the prism of their hatred of Israel. In the present period awaiting an Israeli counter-strike, which they believe to be inevitable, their nervousness has reached a high pitch.

The Palestinian guerrilla organizations, which control this as well as the 14 other refugee camps

Lebanon have on occasion allowed journalists to visit the camps and make contacts with ordinary Palestinians. Such requests have been refused since the airport shooting, and newsmen have been allowed to see only official guerrilla spokesman. A visit under UN auspices was limited strictly to the clinic, school, soup kitchen and welfare center provided by the world organization. The taciturn camp leader accompanied the visitor and denied him access to the rest of the camp.

In his office, the walls were decorated with posters of the guerrilla movements, a calendar from Novostroy, a Soviet press agency, and a large sign of apparently East German origin hailing the "struggle against the new Nazism, Zionism and imperialism."

From the window looking across the yard of the UN school could be seen a placard bearing the daily pledge recited by all elementary school pupils:

"Palestine is our home
To return home is our target
The struggle is our way
Education is our light
Faith is our sword
Sacrifice is our duty..."

"Death does not frighten us
Palestine is ours, ours, ours."

The "armed struggle" office, which exercises all police authority here, was guarded by an anti-aircraft gun pointing skyward but was ruled off-limits. Unidentified young men who accompanied the group had voiced to UN employees

Body of Spaniard, 20, Found in U.S. River

WILDER, Vt., June 19 (AP)—The body of Ignacio Piero, 20, a Dartmouth College student from Madrid, was recovered today from the Connecticut River at a dam, officials said. The youth was drowned May 5 in a canoeing accident.

Local authorities were aided by private searchers hired by Mr. Piero's family, reportedly one of the wealthiest in Spain. Members of the family also came to New England to help coordinate the search.

His comments reflected a general feeling of confidence among government officials about security in the lands captured in the 1967 war—mainly the Sinai peninsula, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Old City in Jerusalem.



Associated Press

STUNT EXPLOSION—Two stuntmen near Cazères in southwest France on the Garonne River tried a stunt yesterday that didn't quite work out. One was in a small tourist plane and planned to pass under a motorboat,

driven by his partner, as it took a flying leap from a special ramp. Unfortunately the boat exploded just as it took to the air, with the spectacular result above. The driver was injured. The plane escaped.

Loses Strength After Killing 14

Hurricane Agnes Hits Florida Panhandle

APALACHICOLA, Fla., June 19 (UPI)—Hurricane Agnes, already blamed for at least 14 deaths, thundered ashore on the Florida panhandle today with 80-mile-an-hour winds, heavy rain and ragging seas.

Five deaths and injuries to more than 100 people were attributed to Agnes in southern Florida over the past two days. Two other persons drowned today. The storm earlier caused seven deaths by drowning in Cuba.

The National Hurricane Center in Miami downgraded Agnes to a tropical storm this evening when its winds dropped below hurricane strength.

Tides swollen six feet above normal and still rising swept 16 homes from their foundations at Apalachicola. The fishing village of Apalachicola was cut off from tele-

phone communications by the storm, and U.S. Highway 98, the main road leading out of town to the east, was closed.

Ferris Wheel Bent

High winds sent signs careening through Panama City streets. Television antennas and an unattended amusement park ferris wheel bent under the strain.

All except emergency personnel were relieved of duty at Tyndall Air Force Base and a naval laboratory near Panama City. As far inland as Tallahassee, heavy rain and rising winds forced administrators to call off classes at Florida State and Florida A & M universities. Most state employees in Tallahassee stayed home.

Merchants along the Gulf Coast boarded up their stores before fleeing, and State Controller Fred Dickinson told banks in coastal counties to close their doors if they had to.

Tornadoes and flooding touched off as the storm intensified and moved northward through the Gulf accounted for most of the casualties.

South Florida Deaths

In south Florida the tiny inland community of Okeechobee was ravaged by several tornadoes early today. Hospitals counted four dead and at least 37 injured.

In nearby La Belle, Vickie Messer, about 30, was killed when a twister ripped through a mobile-home section on the outskirts of town.

Three tornadoes injured more than 30 persons in three other south Florida counties. At Merritt Island airport, about 50 planes were tossed around like toys by high winds.

The Florida Keys reported three dozen persons injured by twisters.

Agnes was born as the 1972 Atlantic hurricane season's first storm late last week. After meandering near Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, it started churning northward out of the Caribbean Sea and into the Gulf.

Sen. Kennedy Speculating On Ticket's Second Slot

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI)—The name of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy popped up again today in the Democratic nomination sweepstakes.

The Massachusetts Democrat, insisting that he was "not in it this year" as a candidate for either the presidential or vice-presidential nomination, conceded in a television interview that he "would have to give heavy consideration" to taking the second slot on the ticket if he was convinced that it was the only way to assure a Democratic triumph in November.

Shortly after he made this comment, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., said at a news conference here that Sen. Kennedy could indeed help the Democratic party to victory—by joining him as a vice-presidential running mate.

Sen. Humphrey, who is trailing Sen. George McGovern, D. S.D., for the nomination next month, said a Humphrey-Kennedy alliance would have greater appeal in the summer, up to three months, but except for humanitarian reasons, such as family reunion, we will not allow them to remain permanently."

More than 30,000 Arabs who fled the West Bank and the Gaza Strip just before or after the 1967 war have been allowed back, Gen. Dayan said, but the status of the remaining 200,000 "can only be answered in a peace agreement."

Clearance Needed

Arabs who cross into occupied territory during the summer must have special permission and must be cleared first by Israeli security services. Gen. Dayan said this requirement was not being reconsidered.

Gen. Dayan said that a record number of 150,000 Arabs are expected to visit the occupied territories this summer, the fourth since the beginning of the program. Arabs are allowed to visit relatives from June 1 to Oct. 1.

"Most of them want to come in the summer," Gen. Dayan said, "but if they want to visit in the winter, we won't object. What's the difference anyway?"

Confident on Security

His comments reflected a general feeling of confidence among government officials about security in the lands captured in the 1967 war—mainly the Sinai peninsula, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Old City in Jerusalem.

But as if to emphasize his efforts to cut the bureaucratic red tape surrounding the visits, Gen. Dayan waved Yosef Ahmed Allalik, his wife and 10 children through customs even though the customs officer wanted to charge duty on presents they carried for relatives.

Porters will make contact with every convention delegate to urge both a "common sense" platform and a candidate who represents the "broad middle of our party."

He said that a McGovern nomination could bring the Democrats a "disaster" in November and that the South Dakota's views on such matters as income redistribution and defense spending could destroy the party.

"Several recent polls indicate that there could be a defection of moderate Democrats to Nixon—a defection of astonishing size, and one which could create an electoral disaster threatening the loss of one and possibly both houses of Congress" if the party adopts a candidate and platform that are not acceptable to moderate and conservative Democrats, Sen. Humphrey said.

In New York, Sen. McGovern, who is expected to take most of that state's 243 Democratic delegates in tomorrow's primary, canceled a scheduled flying tour of upstate areas because of his "sympathy" for striking airline pilots.

Sen. Muskie gathered 37 uncommitted Kentucky delegates today in his renewed drive for the Democratic nomination. Ten others are pledged to Sen. McGovern.

Sen. Kennedy would not say today whether his consideration of a possible second spot would be affected by who won the party's presidential nomination. Last week, he told a reporter that he and Sen. McGovern had similar views.

Sen. Humphrey said that he had a last-minute plan to win the nomination from Sen. McGovern and that he and his sup-

U.S. Sentences Drug Runners

NEW YORK, June 19 (UPI)—Two French members of an international smuggling ring that imported nearly \$300 million worth of heroin into the United States from France were given 25-year jail sentences today.

Federal Judge Edward Weintraub imposed the sentences on Laurent Fiocconi, 30, of Paris and Jean Claude Kella, 26, of Toulon. They were convicted after an eight-day trial. The ring included 11 other French nationals, who are being held by French authorities.

The heroin was imported in a sports car aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth 2. The chief American distributor, Louis Cirillo, 48, of New York, was convicted and also sentenced to 25 years in jail.



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Sihanouk Visits

Romania on First Trip Since Ouster

VIEENNA, June 19 (AP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, deposed Cambodian chief of state, and his wife arrived in Bucharest today for his first trip outside Asia since he lost power in 1970 and went to Peking.

He was welcomed at Bucharest's airport by Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist party chief, Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer and other top officials, the official new agency, Agerpres, reported.

Prince Sihanouk is scheduled to stay in Bucharest four days.

There were unconfirmed reports that he is to visit three other countries, Albania, Yugoslavia and Algeria.

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Page 4—Tuesday, June 20, 1972 *

Is Hanoi Ready to Compromise?

Has the moment come when the United States and North Vietnam both see more advantage in arranging a political compromise than in continuing their military struggle? After so many false dawns, no sensible observer would dare to proclaim a sunrise. Yet Mr. Nixon's readiness to compromise, starting from the terms he set out publicly on May 8, is not in doubt; under those terms, Hanoi could keep the parts of South Vietnam it has captured; an "internationally supervised" cease-fire would be installed; American forces would quit Indochina in four months; and the various Vietnamese would be left to sort out a political settlement themselves.

* * *

That is to say, President Nixon has made clear that he is willing, after withdrawal of troops and return of POWs, to put at considerable risk his political goal of maintaining an anti-Communist government in Saigon. The question is whether Hanoi is willing to put at risk its political goal of seating a Communist government, or one fairly certain to become Communist. We are not here talking about whether Washington or Hanoi has a right to so dictate political terms in the South. We accept as fact that each has asserted such a right, has fought to implement it, and has involved its prestige in not appearing to abandon it. The meaningful question is whether Hanoi will follow Mr. Nixon's example of May 8 and act on the possibility that, in the end, it might fall, or at least it might fall for some period of time.

Any answer attempted now must go beyond the impression, conveyed wittingly or not by the administration, that Henry Kissinger has flown to Peking and Ambassador Porter has returned to Paris in order to shake the tree and/or to catch the fruit as it falls. The important facts are these: The brutal American terror bombing, unlike the John-

THE WASHINGTON POST

Missile Numbers Game

President Nixon was right to urge the Congress to speed approval of the missile curb pact with Moscow. There was no winner-loser outcome in the SALT-1 negotiations; as the President emphasized, "both sides won and the whole world won." Moreover, the central argument being made by critics of the agreements has not been refuted in a study made by former Pentagon officials.

Critics of SALT-1, such as Sen. Henry Jackson, argue that the edge permitted the Soviet Union in numbers and size of offensive missiles will ultimately give Russia a dangerous degree of strategic superiority over the United States. The edge includes 40 percent more intercontinental ballistic missiles and missile-launching submarines, one-third more submarine-launched ballistic missiles and an alleged three-fold Soviet advantage in megatonnage of total missile payload.

But the number and size of missiles is less important than the destruction they can inflict. One large nuclear weapon cannot destroy as large an area as several small weapons.

The measuring rod used by the Pentagon in its secret studies to obtain a single figure for the total destructive capability of nuclear weapons of varied sizes is known as "equivalent megatonnage." A Soviet 16-megaton

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Time to Bargain

The war in Vietnam and the possible ways of ending it are at the center of the diplomatic offensive just started by Washington and Moscow and developing around two extremely important trips. The Americans, who had been given advance notice of Mr. Podgorny's visit, are still ignorant of the far-reaching reasons for it. There is reason to believe that Mr. Podgorny went to Hanoi with a double purpose: First, to try to convince the North Vietnamese to resume the negotiation without raising preconditions, since the Americans, according to what Mr. Nixon said, are prepared to do likewise and even perhaps to stop the bombings. Second, to examine and discuss the condition for further Soviet aid to Hanoi, an aid mainly economic and intended to permit a rapid rebuilding of the North.

Mr. Kissinger's trip to Peking is officially intended to continue the normalization of relations between the United States and China. But the White House has specified that all international problems—thus Vietnam—will be discussed.

From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 20, 1922

BALTIMORE—Dr. E.V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, his assistant, Miss Nina Simonds, and Dr. P.G. Shipley, who hunt the elusive vitamins, believe that there are four instead of three sets. It was believed before that there were three, known as vitamins A, B, and C, which combat ophthalmia, paralysis and scurvy respectively. They call the new vitamin D, and say it combats rickets very effectively.

From Le Figaro (Paris).



'Dr. Kissinger, I Presume?'

Growth and Politics

By Anthony Lewis

STOCKHOLM—A Chinese official was talking with a Japanese ecologist. "In Peking," he said, "there are 15 million bicycles. From your experience in Tokyo, do you think it would be advantageous to change to motor transport?"

A question like that does wonders to focus one's mind on the problem of material growth in a finite world. If China with its 700 million people were to become an automobile society, where would the necessary steel and oil and other resources come from on this earth? and what would be the impact on the capacity of the oceans and atmosphere to absorb wastes?

It takes only common sense, not scholarship, to understand that the earth could never sustain a China with American patterns of automobile use and other consumption. In other words, the world's capacity for material production and consumption is not infinite. As we look around us, at booming populations and beleaguered nature, we can begin to sense the limits.

Unproven Date

The study made for the Club of Rome, "The Limits to Growth," has been widely charged with feeding unproved data into the computers that came up with gloomy projections. But as William Ruckelshaus, head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, remarked the other day: "The questions raised by the Club of Rome are really rather irrelevant to attack particular figures is irrelevant."

The fundamental questions of how to avoid social and biological disaster on a crowded planet were not discussed in the UN Environment Conference just ended here. But they were explored in the accompanying unofficial meetings, with interesting results.

There was a notable statement from the nongovernmental organizations with representatives here, ranging from ecological groups to chambers of commerce. It was read to the UN conference by Dr. Margaret Mead.

"So great has been the technological thrust of our science and energy," the statement said, "so rapacious our consumption of nonrenewable resources, so rapid our growth in numbers, so heavy the load we place on our life-supporting systems, that we begin to perceive the finite qualities of the biosphere of soil, air and water... this is a revolution in thought fully comparable to the Copernican revolution."

This revolutionary new perception, if such it is, as a practical matter demands action from the handful of rich countries. They use three-quarters of the earth's resources, and it is their exponential material growth that threatens the fragile biosphere.

No one can expect voluntary restraint on the part of the developed countries. The politicians of America and Britain and the Soviet Union are still calling for more economic growth, because their people want more. Nor will the rich countries readily share their prosperity through foreign aid.

But there are realities that may force a change in the developed world's attitude toward economic growth and change.

One is the poverty, mineral resources in underdeveloped countries. In the past supplies have been ample and local political control weak, with the result that prices to the developed countries have stayed relatively low. But those factors are changing.

The acute example is oil. Demand is multiplying: One oilman visiting Stockholm said it would take a "new Kuwait" annually just to satisfy increased American use. And those who

have the oil are getting politically tougher. The result, according to some experts, is that the price could double or triple by 1980. That will be one way of making rich countries share the wealth.

A second reality is that some ecological limits seem to be at hand. The energy crisis is the one we know best.

Consider this example: A recent study of Southern California concluded that that area could double its electric power production just one more time before producing heat beyond the capacity of air and water to absorb without deadly consequences for marine and human life. But Southern California's demand for

power has been doubling every 10 years. Some form of involuntary restraint lies ahead.

Barbara Ward posed the difficult questions in a moving speech here in Stockholm. The economic assumptions of a planet without limits cannot be maintained, she said, so we have to face the choices on how to use and share what there is. She concluded:

"To act without rapacity, to use knowledge with wisdom, to respect interdependence, to operate without hubris and greed are not simply moral imperatives. They are an accurate scientific description of the means of survival."

Letters

Misleading

You have given great prominence (CET, June 12) to an announcement by a U.S. spokesman that "U.S. jets have destroyed a hydro-electric plant capable of producing 75 percent of North Vietnam's power requirements."

This is clearly intended to persuade the American public that the present massive bombardment with its dreadful human consequences is justified by its effectiveness. But what is the reality behind these apparently impressive percentages? Anyone who refers to the Senate Armed Services hearings of Aug. 25, 1967, will see that five years ago the Pentagon was already claiming that "75 percent of the country's central electric generating capacity" had been destroyed. This figure may have impressed the senators until Mr. McNamara admitted that a single company's generating plant, the Fepco plant in Alexandria, Va., generates five times the power produced by all of North Vietnam's power plants before the bombing."

Mr. McNamara went on to say that the country's military needs and essential services were being provided by 2,000 diesel-driven generating sets. Even before America started bombing North Vietnam, Mr. McNamara said, "The significant industrial facilities can be counted on your fingers.... It had no real war-making industrial base and hence none which could be destroyed by bombing."

The Nixon administration, by issuing grossly misleading figures, is hoping that we will forget that the vast air power of the United States is being deployed against a very small nonindustrial country 90 percent of whose people are peasants. What is going on today is not the destruction of nonexistent industrial plants but a cold-blooded attempt to terrorize the people of North Vietnam into submission before the Thieu regime in Saigon meets its ignominious fate.

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The acute example is oil. Demand is multiplying: One oilman visiting Stockholm said it would take a "new Kuwait" annually just to satisfy increased American use. And those who

were visit to Bangladesh. Further, the categorical statement given by Prime Minister Sheikh Mujib Rahman on June 10 assuring full safety and security to the Shabars should also help set these misgivings at rest. The implication that the Shabars are being systematically destroyed is therefore unfortunate.

W. RAHMAN,
Head of Bangladesh
Mission to UN,
Geneva.

Stokely's Message

Stokely Carmichael's message (CET, June 10) that Africa is the blacks' home is one of profound significance to every conscientious black man in the world.

Hitherto the stumbling block to development in Africa has been the crucial lack of technicians, cadres and so on, yet it belongs to the Africans to decide whether there is going to be a change. For those who still want to know it, there is no such thing as white supremacy. We blacks ought to take a real good look at the Japanese, Chinese, Germans and many others, then see what we can do for ourselves. And for this high purpose Afro-American technicians should initiate a massive development scheme with African leaders. Otherwise, the present comedy will go on.

PENELOPE DAUPHINOT.

London.

Credit Crunch

Your columnists write about everything but actually nothing about the most vital thing which concerns a large part of the communications media: to drag the consciences of those civilians in their home country through the muck of a My Lai or a Phuoc Loc. It seems to me that berating our armed forces publicly can only lead to confusion, lack of confidence in self and a deterioration of the moral fiber of the nation. Perhaps the Pentagon has found that candor and honesty are sometimes inappropriate in war and in their discretion have refrained from admitting to an inadvertent bombing. Nevertheless, if indeed such an incident occurred, must we always count on the like of Mr. Lewis to give it full coverage though he might better worry about the wisdom of his disclosures and about the souls of his fellow Americans.

PENELOPE DAUPHINOT.

LONDON.

RIMM POVO.

London.

Imperfect Circle

In his "Vietnam and the Imperfect Circle" (CET, June 6), Anthony Lewis writes: "To apply some force to preserve an indigenous independence in South Vietnam would be one thing. To use staggering destructive force for the sake of preserving Nguyen Van Thieu in office is another. It is an obsession."

Possibly, Mr. Nixon and Mr.

Kissinger are suffering from an obsession. The question is what is Mr. Lewis suffering from?

Surely no one in his right mind

can believe that Nixon is risking his popularity—his chances of re-election—not to mention the expense in lives and money, for the sake of Gen. Thieu. Moreover,

our governments are not famous

for their unwavering support of dictators, as the testimony we heard at Mr. Lewis' trial makes clear. If that is the case, then it is hardly a possibility that he will be able to make any progress in his efforts to achieve independence.

Does Mr. Lewis' continued support of Thieu make him a better person?

POLENSKE, Majorca, Spain

“Liberated”

How misleading it is to think Lewis is right (CET, June 6) that staggering power is being used for preserving Neuyen Van Thieu in office. One million names were filed to the Secular party in 1969. None of these people violently “liberated” than you would. It is convenient to ignore wading whom, and the tarian state is practical politics of force against imperfect democracy.

WHITMAN'S Singapore.

According to Anti-CET, June 6, it is Henry Kissinger, a right-wing conservative and a former student at Harvard University, who is called Vietnam's “imperialist” and otherwise perfect circle.

Political science teacher point, can any of us enlighten me as to the origin of this “circumference of this” what method must be applied to “circle” perfect?

ESTHER DK

Paris

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Published and printed by International Press International Herald Tribune, Inc.
12 Rue de Berne, Geneva, Switzerland
Telephone: 222-32-32. Telex: 22221. Le Directeur de publication:
Herald Tribune, Paris, edition: Walter N. Chayes

Nixon and the Right

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON—Almost lost in the avalanche of political news flowing from the California primary was the final collapse of Rep. John Ashbrook's campaign to demonstrate conservative Republican discontent with President Nixon in this spring's voting.

The failure of the revolt on the right against the President should not be passed over lightly. As is often the case in politics, what might have happened and did not is nearly as significant as some of the more widely noticed things which did take place.

Before the California primary, Ashbrook told an interviewer that "we expect to get 20 percent and up in California," a state where rightwing sentiment is considered to be alive and well. In actual balloting, he won only 119,000 votes out of 2.3 million in the Republican primary, less than 10 percent. Moreover, Rep. John G. Schmitz, one of the few prominent office holders to support Ashbrook, was turned out of office in highly conservative Orange County—apparently because of his attacks on Mr. Nixon.

72 Nixon Spots

The result of the fight on the right against the President should be to keep the campaign to the right. As is often the case in politics, what might have happened and did not is nearly as significant as some of the more widely noticed things which did take place.

Even William F. Buckley, whose Manhattan town conservative anti-Nixon was hatched last year to campaign for Agnew, bucked his party on the right.

Feeble Showings

Ashbrook did no better in other primaries where he made an effort, notably New Hampshire (where he polled 26 percent of the GOP vote) and Florida (28 percent). Given the potential for conservative discontent in some of Mr. Nixon's actions—the change of policy toward China and the SALT agreement with the Soviet Union, both dramatized by summit trips, and at home the wage-price controls, among other things—Ashbrook's showing seems particularly feeble.

Human Events

Human Events, the conservative weekly which took a leading role in promoting what it now calls the "Ashbrook gambit," blamed the trouble on big name conservatives such as Sen. Barry Goldwater, Gov. Ronald Reagan, Sen. Strom Thurmond and Sen. John Tower who lined up behind Mr. Nixon, and on sympathetic candidates whose promises evaporated when the time came to put them on the ballot.

White House

While it is difficult that the ideological core of the hard right is Ashbrook's affair, it is dramatic of its decline as a political force in which only eight years in deeply conservative areas believe are won with cause. George Wall, some of their reflexes of their ideology. And while Nixon in the White House is hardly a personal success, he does not seem to be a failure of conservatism, not a failure of conservatives.

In retrospect, the Democratic race also affected Ashbrook's fortunes. The Ohio congressman's insurgency was nearly buried under the media attention accorded

July 20, 1972

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Instructions have been given to naval constructor D.W. Taylor, who is now en route to England to represent the American government at the meeting of naval architects and marine engineers, to investigate the methods of turning turrets of foreign battleships. This action is taken with the view of guiding the Navy Department in adopting perhaps a similar

Chinese Experts Recommend Caution in Using Acupuncture

By Charles Flato

In addition, another member of the group commented, for some reason not yet understood, acupuncture anesthesia is ineffective in the area of the body in which the liver and other deep-seated vital organs are located than in other areas.

Chinese Caution

But this did not, it was pointed out, ban its use in operations involving those parts of the body. In China, some such operations have been done with satisfactory results. But as one of the group said, "Unless the circumstances are exactly right, these kinds of operations should be done with conventional anesthesia."

The anticipated length of the operation and the attitude of the patient to acupuncture anesthesia must be considered, he said.

The Chinese experts clearly implied that they thought acupuncture anesthesia should first be attempted in the United States in less serious and extensive surgery than a liver operation.

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AUSTRALIAN PROTEST—Sydney demonstrators protesting against the arrival of the Anglo-French supersonic Concorde when it touched down at the city's airport recently.

Six Ministers Are Shifted By Allende

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, June 19 (UPI)—President Salvador Allende shifted six cabinet members yesterday including Minister of Economy Pedro Vuskovic, in a shakeup designed to face growing political opposition and an economic crisis.

Also, with the patient conscious during surgery, the surgeon could often be helped, especially in those situations where muscular and other reactions were important to the success of the operation.

The group did not claim that acupuncture or the use of acupuncture in treating nonsurgical cases was a panacea. There are times, they said candidly, when it cannot be used or the results are at best minimal.

In addition to the use of acupuncture as a substitute for chemical anesthetics, the research group also discussed its widespread use in nonsurgical cases.

They said that it appeared to be successful in some very common complaints, such as skin disorders, migraine headaches, lower back pain, milder forms of arthritis and asthma. It has also been used with claimed success in more serious conditions such as myopia, postpolio paralysis and other crippling conditions as a result of birth trauma.

The Shanghai group members said that they had no logical explanation for the effectiveness of acupuncture. "We and many other research groups are trying to find out what it is," one specialist said. "We have no patent, only a number of theories. We argue over them a great deal at scientific meetings."

Labels Protest

Labor is protesting against wage contracts that are being eroded by inflation. A black market has developed in potatoes, onions, beef and textiles as well as other products that are officially under price controls or which require import permits.

Appropriate Counseling

Those programs, the panel continued, "should be designed to include appropriate counseling of applicants, generally through the admissions office, as well as counseling of all undergraduate students, perhaps through the medium of a regular annual interview."

It also recommended better high-school counseling both to guide students toward appropriate colleges, jobs or job training and to dissuade poorly motivated students from entering college.

The commission suggested that changing the draft law has already eased college enrollment pressures. It added that a national youth service program, better job opportunities and offering more students interim degrees such as the two-year "associate of arts" could also trim enrollments, which more than doubled nationally in the 1960s.

The most promising single avenue toward more effective use of resources in higher education, the commission said, lies in changing degree programs.

In particular, it recommended the trend already begun toward offering bachelor's degrees in three years instead of the traditional four. This speed-up is possible through such steps as combining the high school senior year with the college freshman year, year-round college studies and offering academic credits to students who simply pass exams without taking formal courses.

Faculty Productivity

The commission, which comprises a number of prominent educators, treats lightly on the question of faculty productivity.

Arthur B. Homer, Dies, Ex-Chief of Bethlehem Steel

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 19 (AP)—Arthur B. Homer, 76, the former chief executive officer of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., died yesterday, a company spokesman announced here.

Mr. Homer was noted for his wartime shipbuilding efforts and had received the Presidential Certificate of Merit for outstanding service in World War II.

Victor Zeegers

BRUSSELS, June 19 (Reuters)—Victor Zeegers, 68, director general and editor of one of Belgium's leading daily newspapers, La Libre Belgique, died here yesterday after a brief illness.

Wide Police Corruption Laid To New York Heroin Dealers

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, June 19 (UPI)—

A federal investigation into bribery by New York heroin dealers has been under way for 14 months and is expected to lead to the indictment of key police officers and possibly officials in other areas of law enforcement, according to sources in the office of the federal prosecutor and the police department here.

The sources said the secret investigation had developed information indicating the involvement of policemen, some local prosecutors, lawyers, judges and court functionaries in extensive patterns of corruption.

The investigation is continuing. It was reported to have begun more than a year ago with the assignment of an undercover agent to the elite unit that is supposed to arrest major dealers.

The undercover agent, who is under constant federal protection, is Robert L. Leuci, 32, an experienced detective who served in the narcotics division from 1964 until 1970 before being reassigned to the division's Special Investigations Unit in April, 1971.

For more than a year, wearing a tiny radio transmitter in his belt, and driving a car equipped with an elaborate system of hidden microphones, Mr. Leuci has been collecting evidence for a special investigating team established in the spring of 1971 by U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr.

One police official, who refused to comment directly, used sign language when asked what level the investigation had reached. Hand above his head, he pointed straight up toward the ceiling.

At the same time, the panel recognized the recent spread of faculty unionization and collective bargaining in some states. It suggested that college administrators look into possible faculty contracts that would induce greater professional productivity without impairing quality.

The commission's latest report, entitled "The More Effective Use of Resources: An Imperative for Higher Education," predicted a "resource gap" of nearly \$26 billion a year by 1980 if college trends of the 1960s were allowed to continue.

It said that greater funding of higher education could shift about \$16.5 billion of that gap—and that colleges could save some \$8.5 billion by using resources more effectively.

The commission estimated that 15 percent of today's college and university students are "reluctant attenders" who enroll largely because of social or parental pressures.

While colleges should give a second chance to students hampered by poor high-school backgrounds, it said, they should also "improve programs designed to discourage poorly motivated students from entering and from continuing once they have entered."

More Pragmatic

The new minister of economy, Carlos Matus Romo, 44, is a Socialist but is considered more pragmatic and less of a Marxist ideologue than Mr. Vuskovic.

In other changes, Mr. Allende announced that Mr. Vuskovic would remain in the government as executive director of a new presidential unit, the Executive Economic Committee, which will coordinate economic programs. And he also will be executive vice-president of the State Development Corp., which dominates the publicly owned enterprises.

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An Older Françoise Sagan

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 19 (UPI).—In her fans, Françoise Sagan's new book "Des Bleus à l'Amé" ("Bruised Soul") will come as a shock. Miss Sagan admits that she has aged.

Yet, if you ask her point-blank: "Do you feel older?" Miss Sagan answers, her face cocked up to one side with unexpected surprise: "Now, you tell me. Do I look older?"

Miss Sagan walked into a party the other evening, slim in black sequins and her usual reserve (she says it's self-defense) at half-mast. Her book came out last week and got excellent reviews. But she laughs it off. "It's a big book," she said. "200 pages." A hundred and twenty pages used to be her limit.

To her readers, and by her own standards, Miss Sagan is the James Dean of the literary world. She is supposed to be eternally young, eternally reckless—among fast Ferraris, young lovers and sessions with the whiskey bottle. In "Bruised Soul," she abandons that image and acknowledges that, at 37, she has come to terms with herself and with life.

Miss Sagan calls the book a novel-essay. She uses it to duel with herself but in the monologue weaves in a story involving two characters from an earlier book, "Château en Suède": Elmer and Sebastian Van Millen, still handsome, elegant, vaguely incestuous but middle-aged.

As she explained the other day: "They're not really important. They're just a couple of puppets,

Françoise Sagan, whose new book is called "Bruised Soul."

a pretext for me to talk about myself."

Miss Sagan, in fact, does more than talk about herself. She touches on a number of current issues and comes out against drugs. "I've tried it twice myself," she said, "and it made me sick, violently sick. So that settled that. But there's more to it. Drug addicts are unattractive and they do things that drunks would never do."

Besides, Miss Sagan said in her

book, drunks are often entertaining. Drug addicts are not.

Of women's liberation, Miss Sagan writes: "I have never thought that this notion of sexual equality could be valid" and finds that men "those big male children, our masters, our Samsons" are being roughed about too much in women's magazines. "In the end," she claims, "it is obvious that despite their strength, we shall cut their hair as well as their hearts." In other words, she feels sorry for men.

A mother herself ("My son is 11"), she is generous when it comes to the generation gap.

She is sick and tired of people her age who keep complaining that things are not what they used to be and that young people do not know how to live and enjoy themselves. She feels one should be more tender, one should tell them to go and travel, have a good time, and avoid violence which she calls irresponsible and bourgeois. With an unexpected sense of responsibility she writes that, most of all, "one should help them. Amen."

Although in her book she states that she is content to go along with her legend, La Sagan, "as they call me in Italy," admits in private that she is not nearly as wild as she used to be. Asked if she stays up all night, as in the old days, she answers, almost apologetically: "No, not really."

And asked "What are the most important people in your life today?" she answers: "My son... my parents, yes, the roots."

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, June 19 (UPI).—It is one of the curiosities of operatic history that two of the most influential contributors to the evolution of grand opera are unrepresented in the standard repertoire.

One of them is Meyerbeer, whose name is at least familiar and whose major works are revivified from time to time. The other is Johann Simon Mayr, whose masterpiece, "Medea," was performed at the Queen Elizabeth Hall last night in a concert version by the enterprising Opera Rara.

Today, hardly the name is familiar even to opera students, unless musicologically inclined. Yet Mayr was for many years, until Rossini came along, the most popular and the most highly regarded opera composer in Italy.

A Bavarian, who emigrated to Venice in 1816, he brought to Italian opera the harmonic and instrumental sophistication of Haydn and Mozart, and established the technical prerequisites for the transition from Italian opera to Italian grand opera.

Dominetti Comment

As is also true of Meyerbeer, Mayr has been obscured by successors of greater creative endowment—Meyerbeer by Verdi and Wagner, Mayr by Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini. But in the present era of growing historical awareness, it is always fascinating to get a glimpse of the contemporary models from which the later masters worked. Mayr's "Medea" is one of the finest of those models. "If I could write a 'Medea,'" Donizetti said in a letter to Mayr, his teacher, "I would be content to die afterwards."

A more sober—and considerably later—estimate was offered by Henry Chorley, recalling Indira Pastore's London triumphs in the title role in 1826: "I see, too, her magical and fearful Medea—a part musically and dramatically composed by herself out of the faded book and correct music of Simon Mayr's opera."

That's the problem with Mayr, as also with Meyerbeer. The former set the stage and the situation within which great performers could work their magic in an age when the performer's creativity was not fulfilled, as

MUSIC IN LONDON

Mayr's Masterpiece: 'Medea'

It is today, by deference to the composer, or by conventions of stage deportment against which Pastore's posturing as Medea would probably appear as high camp.

Underated Singer

It is also the problem of today's production of such operas, particularly with singers in evening dress stationed behind music stands. Still, the Canadian Mills Andrew, a consistently under-

ITALY

The Maggio Musical

By William Weaver

FLORENCE (UPI).—The 38th Maggio Musicale, now well past halfway point, dedicated the past week to visiting companies Maurizio Bagatell and his ballet of the 20th century, and—with productions—the Deutsche Oper am Rhein, from Düsseldorf-Duisburg. Luigi Dallapiccola's "Ulisse" has been given several times. Italy (including a production at La Scala), but this imported German staging was the work's premiere in the composer's adopted city Florence. Attentively, subtly conducted by Peter Schneider, the 5 revealed all its orchestral richness, a dramatic warmth lying beneath the author's noble, but hieratic, character. Heinrich Wendel's projections against wall-like screens reflected little of the up-Mediterranean quality, and the costumes of Helmut Helm were largely of leatherette screen-suits.

Title Role

Leif Seger sang the title role with dignity, though the voice a sometimes hollow sound. The rest of the large cast was affected especially Meredith Zera as Nannetta, George Reinhardt dim in an efficient, but not imaginative fashion, ignoring some instructions in Dallapiccola's score.

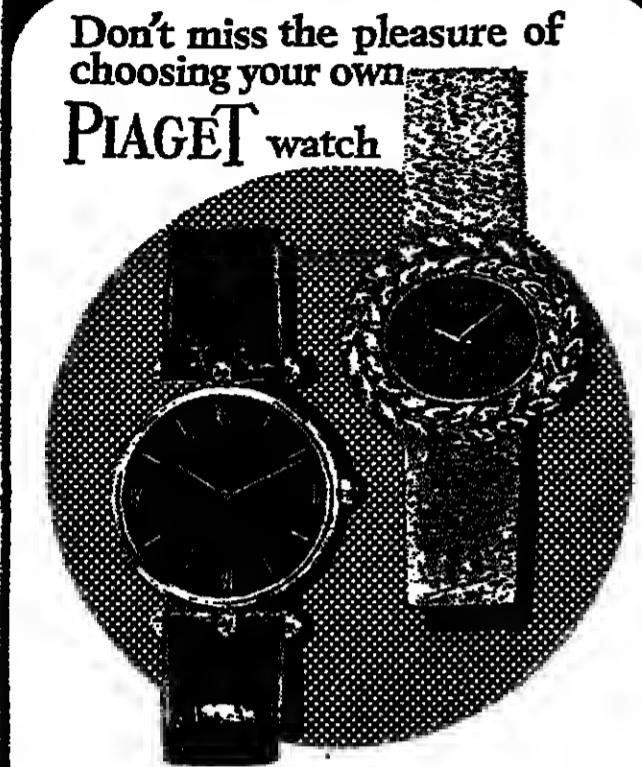
Though "Ulisse" was good, the production of Bernd Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten" with the same director and designer, was, visually, more impressive. This work, now more than 20 years old, has had a number of productions in Germany, but was its Italian premiere. The organization of the Maggio did all praise for bringing the opera to Italy; the Florentine public, on the other hand, gets bad marks for not turning out in larger numbers by an Italian theater in the normal course of events.

The Florentines who did come to the Teatro Comunale saw heard an excellent performance centering around the lovely, criered Catherine Gayer in the crucial part of Marie. Of her valiant, Peter-Christoph Rungg was outstanding in the Wozzeck part of Stokowski.

One of the opera's high points is a female trio, in which Gayer was ably joined by Trudeau Schmitz (playing Marie's si and Faith Preston (the Countess de la Roche). The chorus is portant in "Die Soldaten"; it was admirably prepared by R. Staude, and Gunther Woch conducted the massive forces militi and convincingly.

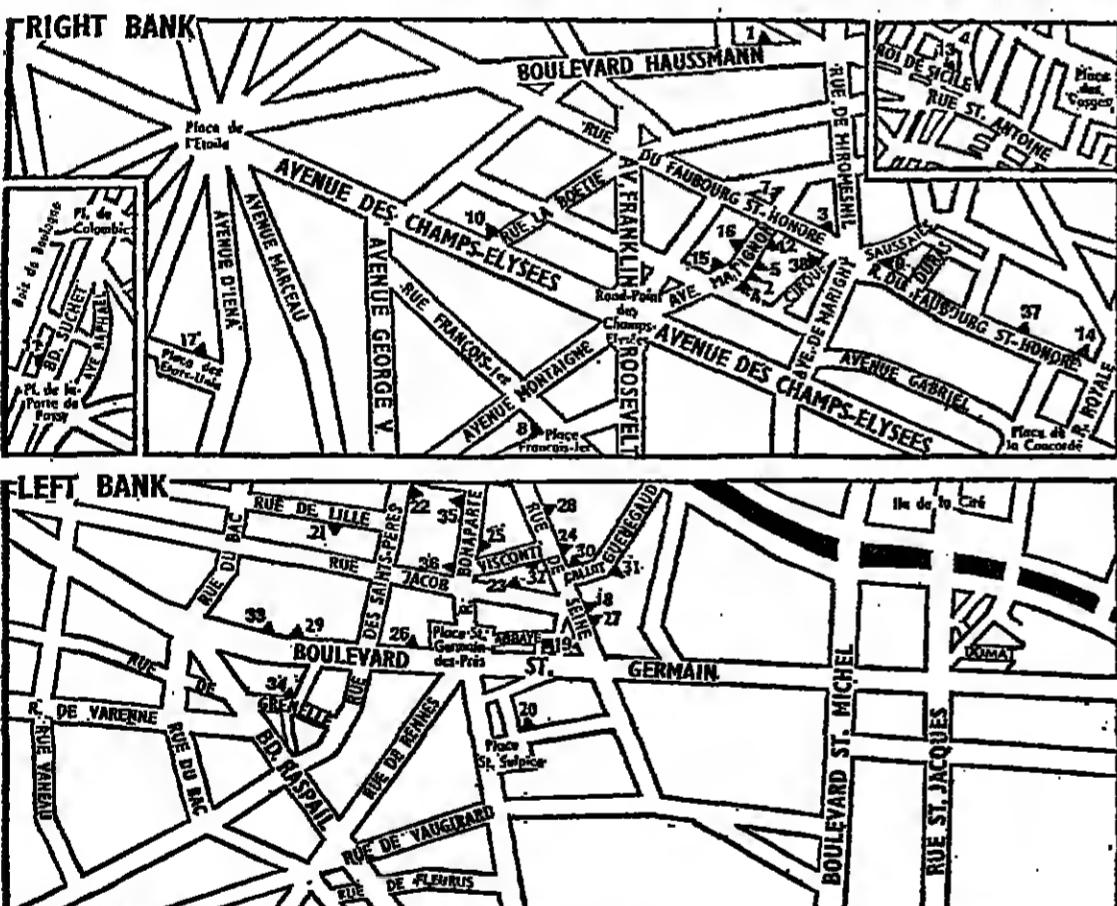
Little need be said about Bagatell's "Romeo and Juliet," a dates from 1966. At this point, the work seems more tricky, imaginative and more pretentious than significant. Susanne Far Juliet stood out in an otherwise uninteresting cast. The ballet given outdoors, in the Boboli Garden, the cold weather was no and a light rain, towards the end, sent some people—including reviewer—running for the tent.

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 - (21) GALLERIE FRAMOND 3 Rue des Saints-Pères (6e). T: 545-50-50. BEAUBOURG, Léger, Picasso, Pollock.

By John Walker

LONDON, June 19 (UPI).—The old-time cottage industry of rewriting Shakespeare treating his plays as raw material for adaptation just as he used others' works for his own ends, is still boozing more than 300 years after D'Avenant began it all by cobbling together "Measure for Measure" and "Much Ado About Nothing" as a single play and Dryden provided Callan with a sister and Ariel with a lover in his version of "The Tempest."

Now there is much ado over "Othello," the one play that, over the centuries, seemed to have escaped this treatment. In his intriguing and exhilarating "An Othello" at the Open Space Theatre, Charles Marowitz has

chopped about and radically rewritten the play to give us a sordid Desdemona, a toady and a relentless brown-nose would have worked his way up the ranks to the position of general. Only a racial traitor would have accepted the ideals Othello has had to support to reach his exalted position.

Iago—played by Anthon Phillips as the hippest of militants—is a field Negro speaking some of the fierce rhetoric of Eldridge Cleaver and with plenty of reason to put against Othello.

But the play is more complex than a straightforward working out of Malcolm X's dichotomy, concerning itself with what the sociologist Calvin C. Hernton

called "the racism of sex," the sexism of controlling black militancy. Explains Mr. Marowitz: "Only a toady and a relentless brown-nose would have worked his way up the ranks to the position of general. Only a racial traitor would have accepted the ideals Othello has had to support to reach his exalted position."

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has difficulty in living up to new image of Desdemona, "Snow White, Cinderella, Alice Monroe, Miss World."

Although the setting is ostensibly Venice and Cyprus, the senators are strictly from Dixie, applying Southern concepts of sacred white womanhood to promiscuous Desdemona. Iago approves of Othello's relationship with her, seeing it as activated by racial revenge. She obsessed by the idea of a black man as a superior stud, taunts the women in the audience with a speech that has the constant refrain: "Well, wouldn't you?" Her insistence on Othello's sex appeal does not prevent her from bedding most of the other men in the play, for Mr. Marowitz has combined her role with that of the prostitute Bianca.

Othello, played with quiet dignity by Rudolph Walker, is reduced to a manipulated man and allowed no opinions of his own. Judy Geeson occasionally plays the prostitute Bianca.

Othello, played with quiet dignity by Rudolph Walker, is reduced to a manipulated man and allowed no opinions of his own. Judy Geeson occasionally plays the prostitute Bianca.

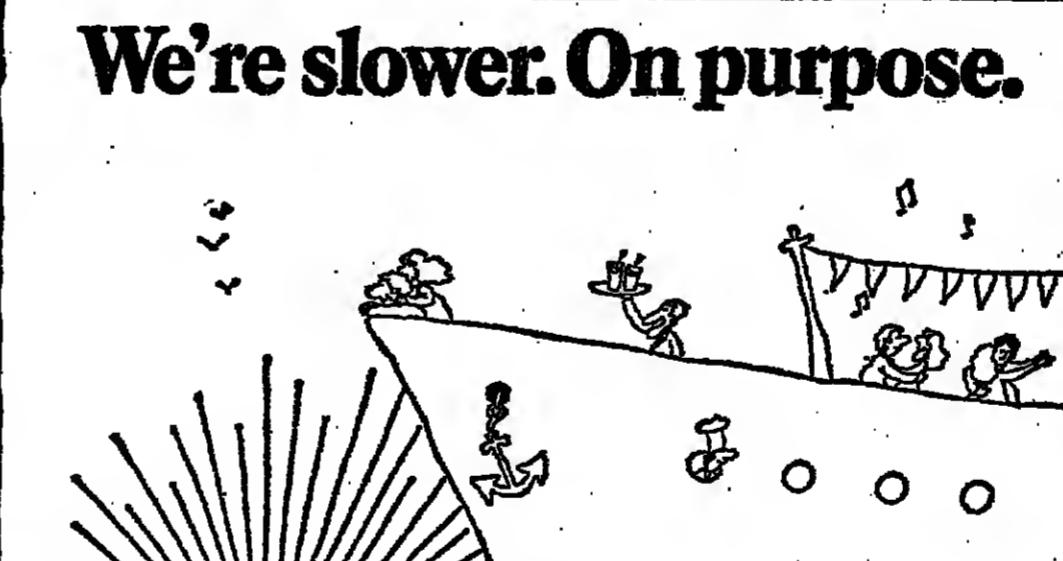
Friday, at the Almost Theatre there was a much occasion, a gathering of friends and members of Intiman's memory of Nafiah Yassin, death last week at the 32 robes the British theater a fine, still-developing tale.

Born in Israel, and then with the English, she came to Britain five years and first gained recognition a writer when his play "The Moment" was performed at the Mercury Theatre.

But he will be remembered as founder and artistic director of the Other Company, which came the country's best drama group, touring with their products "The Pit" and "The Job." He introduced the work of Haze to British audiences.

His gifts as a director a concern that a theater show an individual and liberal perspective resulted in "Game Liverpool," the Other Company's collaboration with James Diderot that was one of the vital and challenging products of recent years.

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FINANCE

Page 7

**Bank Warns
Controls on
Capital Flow****desbank Report
Inflow Is Heavy**

REPORT, June 19 (UPI).—The Bundesbank raised yesterday today of wider controls on the inflow of foreign capital.

It is latest monthly report, it has been warned that West Germany could face renewed net outflow of foreign funds if the rate of long-term capital controls and German industry repayments of short-term financial credits.

was the upward trend in interest rates so far continued only in the countries, because general bank said, Germany would have to consider improving its capital inflows from

Role
Currently in Balance
rest of the year, the money flow held native banking, foreign exchange market, too, the products of rates and the effect of the new deposit law-freezing a percentage of corporations' borrowings abroad—caused a reduction of \$7 billion deutsche marks to Italy; the \$1.5 billion) in industry's or not funding of foreign debt. At the same time, however, some 5 billion of foreign funds flowed to the Twin countries through securities transactions.

part of the bank said it was concerned over the cash deposit scheme, which would reduce short-term bank liabilities to any significant degree in the future, and de la Hode, that capital inflows could be admitted even if conditions on the domestic money credit market forced more in other countries.

Report
Economic Review
the domestic administration action to combat the coldest money and credit policy, it was abstained from restrictive credit policy moves in the past few months while the expansion of credit has limited to accelerate. This has helped to boost money at an annual rate of 21 percent between February and May, it said.

"Our bank warned it will have to make up this expansion if the economy upturn continues and if the upward tendency in public financing cannot be curbed. At the same time it said it will have to be prepared that any restrictive rules do not have adverse effects on the market."

hello
the Dollar
June 19 (AP-DJ).—The rate of short-term bank rates for the dollar on foreign international exchanges:

June 16, 1972		Today	Previous
sterling per £	2.5011	2.6954	
dollar per \$	44.00-03	43.88-44.06	
euro per €	44.02-03	44.03-07	
mark	3.17	3.167	
krona	6.9435-45	6.9570-80	
Danmarks krone	28.95-37.07	27.20-24	
mark	4.448-503	4.6223-75	
mark	5.029-02	5.025-0475	
mark	3.2020-23	3.2000-19	
pound	4.20	4.20	
dollar per £	581.70-85	582.80-81	
dollar per \$	64.015-618	64.015-625	
dollar per €	23.00-05	22.95-23.01	
dollar per mark	4.7300-10	4.7330-50	
dollar per krona	3.0055-75	3.0060-85	
dollar per krone	303.80	303.88	
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Dunlop Sees No Profit Increase**

Dunlop Holdings Ltd. does not expect 1972 profit to exceed that in 1971, chairman Sir Regis Geddes told Monday's annual meeting. There have been some slight indications of improvement, both in demand and reliability of production," after a slow start to the year in Britain and Italy, but he said there was still "uncertainty about growth rates in the second half." He said Dunlop's link with Pirelli has meant that the operating companies in the union "are now a good deal fitter and leaner" to face the tougher competition in Europe and elsewhere which, falling tariffs imply."

U.S. Toolmakers to Supply Russians

U.S. toolmakers say they reached an agreement with the Soviet Union to supply \$5 million in equipment for five Russian factories that will produce consumer tableware. The National Tool Die and Precision Machining Association, Washington-based trade association, said Alliant Tool & Die Corp., and Atlas Fabricators Inc. will act as prime contractors, while other U.S. companies will act as subcontractors. The Rus-

sian factories will produce silver-plated and stainless steel knives, forks and spoons and such other items as teapots and food serving accessories.

Upjohn, Mitsubishi Joint Venture

Japan's foreign investment council has approved a plan under which Upjohn of the United States and Mitsubishi Chemical Industries will form an equally-owned joint venture in Japan.

U.S. Government Building Boom Seen

Legislation passed by Congress with little notice and just signed by President Nixon will start a \$1 billion boom in government building construction over the next two years, the Wall Street Journal reports. Using authority contained in the new law, the General Services Administration is prepared to seek bids over the next three months on about 20 projects totaling about \$500 million and a similar number of additional buildings costing another \$100 million are to be contracted for later this year or in 1973. Construction of these buildings will enable the government to reduce greatly the amount of rent it is paying as a tenant in privately-owned buildings.

Japanese Fail to Enact Legislation on Yen

TOKYO, June 19 (AP-DJ).—Japan's much-hailed seven-point economic program suffered a severe blow this weekend when the Diet (parliament) ended a 171-day session without considering legislation needed to implement about half its provisions.

The demise of a package of proposed amendments was obscured by political turmoil leading up to Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's statement that lie is resigning. The threat of foreign criticism over slow progress in implementing the program has been mitigated somewhat by a

recent turn toward better equilibrium in Japan's balance of payments.

The program, announced May 26, was designed to reduce Japan's excessive accumulation of foreign currency and to achieve better balance in the trade account.

Kakuei Tanaka, Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI), one of the two major candidates to succeed Mr. Sato, had said that the intent was to reduce Japan's official reserves to below \$10 billion from about \$16 billion currently. As chief architect of the package, Mr. Tanaka claimed it would be faithfully implemented in contract to last year's eight-point program aimed at averting a yen revolution which many Japanese later admitted was only a gambit to gain time.

The value of its pledge already has been debated, however. The seventh point of this year's program said the administration would draft bills incorporating legislative changes needed to implement the first six points and introduce them in the Diet "at the earliest practical point."

Whether the measures will be introduced, when the Diet reconvenes in either special or regular session, depends on who replaces Mr. Sato. On the fortunes of other important legislation also left hanging on what sort of external pressures are forced on Japan.

Point one of the program called for an across-the-board cut in interest rates, including the Bank of Japan's official discount rate, a provision Mr. Tanaka called the most important in the package. He claimed high interest rates are holding inside Japan capital that should be flowing out, and discouraging imports by raising the entire Soviet Union did in 1951.

The project is expected to go a long way toward rectifying a discrepancy in the geography of this country that has posed a major problem for economic planners. It is the concentration of population, industry and agriculture in the energy-poor European section and of most of the fuel resources in the sparsely populated Asian regions.

Point two called for efforts to promote and expand imports by easing quotas and improving administrative procedures. So far, no quotas have been eased.

Point three called for more "orderly marketing" of Japanese exports. Although it was first envisaged that MITI would be given legal power to organize export cartels, industry influence beat that down to providing for the ministry to "advise" industries to form cartels while their exports appeared to be disrupting a foreign market. This authorization

is understood to be led by a discount rate reduction. May 30, the move was postponed because the postal savings system, the main competitor to commercial banks for deposits, had not agreed to cut its interest rate the same margin as that proposed for the banks.

Point four called for efforts to promote and expand imports by easing quotas and improving administrative procedures. So far, no quotas have been eased.

Point five called for more "orderly marketing" of Japanese exports. Although it was first envisaged that MITI would be given legal power to organize export cartels, industry influence beat that down to providing for the ministry to "advise" industries to form cartels while their exports appeared to be disrupting a foreign market. This authorization

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Point six called for liberalization of foreign aid.

Point seven called for early passage of enabling legislation.

Russia Starts Energy Plan

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 19 (NYT).—The Soviet government has reportedly given its final go-ahead to a gigantic Asian power-generating project that will supply energy-short European Russia with badly needed electricity by the end of the present decade.

The decision, announced yesterday by Tass, the official press agency, clears the way for the construction of a complex of four huge coal-burning power plants, each with a generating capacity of four million kilowatts. Together the four stations will produce as much as the entire Soviet Union did in 1951.

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Point ten called for liberalization of foreign aid.

Point eleven called for efforts to promote and expand imports by easing quotas and improving administrative procedures. So far, no quotas have been eased.

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Point nineteen called for liberalization of foreign aid.

Point twenty called for efforts to promote and expand imports by easing quotas and improving administrative procedures. So far, no quotas have been eased.

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Point twenty-two called for liberalization of foreign aid.

Point twenty-three called for efforts to promote and expand imports by easing quotas and improving administrative procedures. So far, no quotas have been eased.

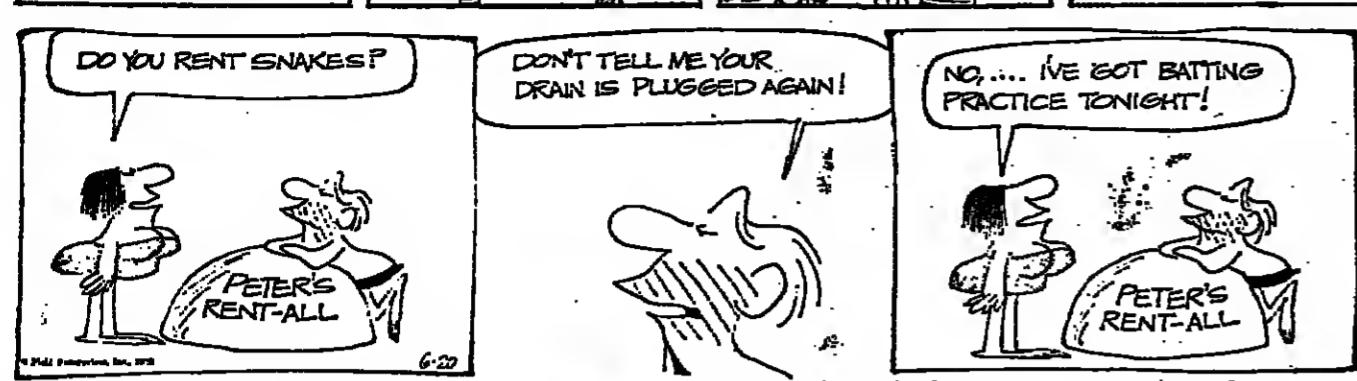
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BOOKS

THE EDGE OF IMPOSSIBILITY:

Tragic Forms in Literature

By Joyce Carol Oates. Vanguard Press. 259 pp. \$5.50

Reviewed by Nona Balakian

As a writer of fiction Joyce Carol Oates has a bold and individual imagination. The apparent ease with which she turns out novels and stories (as well as poetry) is astounding in the light of her consistent skill and literary art. Beneath their relentlessly violent surfaces, her novels grope for transcendental meanings and, at their most ambitious, seek to locate the central mode or attitude of our time.

Now in her first volume of critical writings—nine essays previously published in literary journals—she demonstrates the same boldness and individuality in her reading of a literary genre that has undoubtedly influenced her work. Just as her fiction moves out of its social contours, so her criticism extends beyond its stated subject. The fact that she can see a common thread in the tragic vision of such diverse writers as Shakespeare, Thomas Mann, Ionesco, Melville, Yeats and Chekhov indicates the extent to which her imagination breaks through the barriers of literary genres, movements and periods. If we "re-discover" the novels, plays and poems she examines, it is not because of what she reveals about their inherent worth but because of the unexpected meanings they assume within the broader concept of tragedy she proposes.

Countering George Steiner's verdict that the death of God means the death of tragedy, she asks for "a redefinition of God in terms of the furthest reaches of man's hallucination." Her "re-definition" involves her in an intricate spiral of philosophical speculations and poetic insights that directly hinge on our contemporary concern with the existential and the absurd, as well as with parody and macabre phobia.

"Undeniably, our understanding of tragedy has come a long way from Aristotle's definition," says the forms of it that Shakespeare and the romantics made familiar. Fear and pity, explanation, catharsis, poetic justice assume a new complexion as the essential worthiness of man and the truths by which he lives are questioned. What never alters in Miss Oates's view, is the destruction that lies at the root of tragedy: "the violent loss of self" that results from man's endless search for "the absolute dream."

Seeing a rational existential ethic as the dominant vision of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," she can cut through the play's sardonic satire to show us its most radical tragic aspect: the tragedy that lies in the impossibility of tragedy. "Where everything is seen in terms of merchandise, disease, food, cooking and the glory of bloodshed," she concludes, "man's condition is never tragic." A similar refinement of tragedy reveals itself in the paradox at the core of Yeats's later plays: there, a poetic transcendence overcomes the anguished sense of mutability.

Between these two extremes of the non-tragic that spells tragedy to Miss Oates are more believable victims in the new mold. In her essay on Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov," she argues convincingly for an exit

To believe in the possibility of God based on total negation, on a small fact which is nothing with a writer, is power lies in abstraction. A own analysis suggests the idea of nihilism carried further point in the play.

Elsewhere, in retrospect, tragedy of delusion Miss Oates often seems to point to the writer than to the literary creation. It is certainly conceivable that Yeats, Maeterlinck and Dostoevsky were their own quality of test in these lesser works. Writing from a sophist distance, they fear and awe at the specter life's absurdity, but only intellectually plane. Yet if tragedie must first of all the feelings.

Nona Balakian is a New York Times book reviewer.

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Change Is Up to Congress

High Court Rules Baseball Keeps Anti-Trust Exemption

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today upheld the exemption from anti-trust laws that organized baseball has enjoyed for more than 50 years.

In a 5-to-3 ruling, the court said that baseball is a business engaged in interstate commerce and that its anti-trust exemption is "an exemption and an anomaly," but that it is an "aberration" that must be remedied by Congress.

Justice Harry A. Blackmun, speaking for the court, held that "if there is any inconsistency and illogic in all of this, it is an inconsistency and illogic of such long standing that it is to be remedied by the Congress and not by this court."

The decision came on a suit brought by Curt Flood, a former player for the St. Louis Cardinals. Flood challenged the long controversial reserve clause,

standard in baseball contracts, after being traded without his consent in 1970 to the Philadelphia Phillies.

Under the reserve clause, a player whose contract is held by one team is forbidden to play for any other team, until that contract expires, whether or not he has signed the contract.

Out of Baseball

In Flood's case, he had to sit out the 1970 baseball season after refusing to join the Phillies, and has since left the game after a short comeback.

St. Louis catcher Ted Simmons caused an innovation this spring when he was allowed to continue with the team without agreement to the salary terms offered by owner August (Gus) Busch.

In presenting the case, Flood's attorney, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, argued that baseball should be treated in the same way as other professional sports which do not

have anti-trust exemption and have less restrictive player contracts.

Justice Blackmun agreed that the baseball exemption was illogical but noted that this "aberration has been with us now for half a century" and has survived two previous court tests.

He found that the exemption rests on a recognition and an acceptance of baseball's unique characteristics and needs.

The justice added that the court found itself very reluctant to overturn those decisions "when Congress, by its positive inaction, has allowed those decisions to stand for so long and far beyond mere inference and implication, has clearly evinced a desire not to disapprove them legislatively."

Justice Blackmun's opinion lists the names of 38 former players, some of them relatively unknowns such as: John (Shufy) McNamara, Herman (Germany), Schaefer, Michael (King), Kelly and (Rube)

Bressler, as well as the more famous, Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Chris Speaker and Walter Johnson.

The justice also footnoted his opinion with quotes from Ring Lardner and an excerpt from the poem "Casey at the Bat."

In speaking of Flood, Blackmun pointed out that his salary had climbed to \$60,000 by 1969 and that the money he earned in nine major league seasons was supplemented by World Series shares and "fringe benefits."

Voting with Blackmun were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Byron R. White and William H. Rehnquist.

Justices William O. Douglas, Thurgood Marshall and William J. Brennan Jr. dissented and Justice Lewis F. Powell did not participate.

'A Derelict' Ruling

Douglas said the 1922 high court ruling that first granted baseball its exemption "is a derelict in the stream of the law that we, its creator, should remove." He added: "Only a romantic view of a rather dismal business account over the last 50 years would keep that derelict in mid-stream."

Justice Marshall, in another dissent, said the anti-trust laws "are as important to baseball players as they are to football players, lawyers, doctors or members of any other class of workers." He said: "Baseball players cannot be denied the benefits of competition merely because club owners view other economic interests as being more important unless Congress says so."

Justice Burger cast his vote with the majority with some expressed reservations. But, he said, if granting baseball an exemption in 1922 was an error, it "was one in which the affairs of a great many people have rested for a long time."

The names of 38 former players, some of them relatively unknowns such as: John (Shufy) McNamara, Herman (Germany), Schaefer, Michael (King), Kelly and (Rube)

Kuhn Calls Verdict 'Constructive'

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI).—The ruling upholding baseball's anti-trust exemption and its reserve clause today met, as expected, opposite reactions from baseball executives and the players' association.

Marvin Miller, the executive director of the association, vowed that the players would continue their struggle to change or eliminate the reserve rule, while baseball commission Bowie Kuhn and American League president Joe Cronin saw the decision as necessary to preserve the game.

Kuhn said he thought the decision was "constructive in its recognition that baseball has developed its present structure in reliance on past court decisions." He expressed the hope that my changes would come through the mutual agreement of the players and the owners "so that there will be assurance that all concerned are prepared to live with and support the result."

Cronin said, "I am very pleased" with the ruling and added, "The reserve clause is absolutely necessary to maintain public confidence in our great game."

Miller, while regretting that the court did not place baseball under the anti-trust laws, welcomed the court's finding that "the present state of the law is an 'aberration' that should be corrected by Congress."

He expressed confidence that the lawmakers would "accept the court's clear indication to act in this matter . . ." and added that the players would continue their efforts "to remedy the inequities in baseball's present reserve system through collective bargaining."

In another sports-related decision, the high court upheld a California law granting tax exemptions to private, non-profit clubs.

The statute had been challenged as a violation of the "equal protection" clause of the 14th amendment.

Cronin said, "I am very pleased" with the ruling

A's Hitters, Mustaches Support Blue's 1st Triumph

OAKLAND, Calif., June 19 (UPI).—Vida Blue, backed by a 16-hit attack, won his first game of the season yesterday as the Oakland A's blanked the Cleveland Indians, 9-0, in the first mustache day in major league history.

The Oakland southpaw, who had a 14-2 won-lost record at his time a year ago en route to the Most Valuable Player and Young awards, was winless in May 24.

Blue and his Athletics teammates received \$300 apiece from club owner Charles O. Finley for growing mustaches. Some 7,000 mustache-wearing fans were admitted free to the game.

The A's had scored only one run for Blue in 25 innings before Mike Epstein gave him the only run he needed with a 430-foot solo homer in the second off loser Matt Wilcox (6-6).

Tigers 2, Angels 0

Two innings later, George Hendrick smashed a two-run home run following Dave Duncan's double.

Oakland wrapped it up in the eighth inning with six unearned runs with two out.

Blue, going the route for the first time, struck out only two while giving up four hits. He is now 1-3.

The loss was the 19th for Cleveland in its last 25 games.

Tigers 2, Angels 0

Jim Northrup and Norm Cash

Chi Cheng Enters Olympic Events

TAIPEI, June 19 (AP).—Chi Cheng of Taiwan has entered two events in the upcoming Munich Olympics and may be able to compete in them despite a leg operation earlier this year, the head of Taiwan Olympic delegation said yesterday.

Henry Hsu said, Miss Chi has been registered for the 100 meters and 200 meter events, and said, "She may be able to run."

"Her condition is very good, she is practicing every day."

Miss Chi underwent surgery in April to remove part of a tendon in her left leg that had bothered her since she collapsed at the Asian Games in Bangkok two years ago.

Bonavena, Foreman Sign for 15 Rounds

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 (AP).—Unbeaten George Foreman and Oscar Bonavena—both hoping for a shot at heavyweight champion Joe Frazier—have signed for a 15-round bout, scheduled for Sept. 25. No site has been named.

Foreman has scored 33 knockouts in winning all of his 36 pro fights. Bonavena dropped a 10-round decision to former heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson in his last outing.

Bonavena, Foreman

Sign for 15 Rounds

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE**Batting**

(Based on 115 at-bats.)

G AB H R% Pct.

Finefetta, K.C. ... 33 216 34 .652 .324

Ruth, C. 45 262 33 .655 .222

Alou, S.F. 44 223 31 .643 .233

Alomar, Calif. 31 188 34 .583 .285

May, C. 31 186 34 .577 .283

Braun, Minn. 39 133 11 .488 .363

Harper, Bost. 49 182 43 .577 .305

Reyes, C.R. 45 186 39 .553 .306

Otto, K.C. 50 185 19 .555 .305

Oliver, Calif. 33 218 26 .621 .288

Raines, C.R. 42; Totar, C.R. 41;

McNamee, S.F. 36; Ruth, C. 34; May, C. 34; Finefetta, K.C. 34.

DOUBLES—Bordi, Oak. 18; Fazio, Bost. 12; Apodaca, Bost. 12; Pack, K.C. 12; Finefetta, K.C. 12.

TRIPLES—Blair, Bost. 4; Pak, Bost. 4; McCraw, C.R. 4; El. Oliver, Calif. 3; Total, Minn. 3.

HOME RUNS—D. Allen, Oak. 18; D. Allen, C.R. 12; Alou, S.F. 18; Duncan, C.R. 12; Harper, Bost. 12; Epstein, Oak. 9.

STOLEN BASES—D. Nelson, Tex. 12; Keely, C.R. 12; Maddox, Texas 12; Campion, C.R. 12.

PITCHING (5 decisions)—Fingers, Oak. 5-2, 3.18; Bergmeier, C.R. 4-2, 3.18; Fazio, Bost. 4-2, 3.21; Blair, Del. 4-1, .753, 2.35; Wood, C.R. 11-4, .723, 1.86; Perez, Balt. 5-2, 1.91; Holzman, Oak. 10-4, .737, .714; Duncan, C.R. 10-4, .738, .714; Feltner, Phil. 12-4, .800, 1.73; Hall, C.R. 4-1, .800, 1.73; Harrelson, Tex. 12-4, .800, 1.74; Strickouts—Cohen, Phil. 12-4; Seaver, N.Y. 9-4; McDowell, Tex. 8-5; Jenkins, C.R. 7-3; Kirby, S.D. 7-3.

STRIKOUTS—Lohse, Del. 12-2; Perry, C.R. 9-3; Bradley, C.R. 9-3; Coleman, Del. 8-3; Slyleven, Minn. 8-3.

THE SCOREBOARD

THOROUGHBRED RACING — At Philadelphia, Preakness winner B.B. Nelson, won the \$28,575 Patriot Stakes for 3-year-olds in five lengths over Austin Green, in 1:54 4/5. Second was Nanni Gold, by 1 1/2 lengths. Third was Triple Crown winner, G. V. (Ginger) Benét, by 1 1/2 lengths.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS—Pittsburgh 8, Boston 6.

CHICAGO 8, PITTSBURGH 6. Pittsburgh 6, Boston 8.

DETROIT 2, CHICAGO 1. Detroit 1, Chicago 2.

MONTREAL 2, NEW YORK 1. Montreal 2, New York 1.

PHILADELPHIA 2, NEW YORK 1. Philadelphia 2, New York 1.

NEW YORK 2, CINCINNATI 1. New York 2, Cincinnati 1.

HAMILTON 2, PHILADELPHIA 1. Hamilton 2, Philadelphia 1.

DETROIT 2, NEW YORK 1. Detroit 2, New York 1.

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Art Buchwald

Kennedy for Conductor

WASHINGTON. No matter how you slice it, when people start talking about the Democratic convention, Teddy Kennedy's name invariably comes up. Last week, it was reported that he said he would take the vice-presidential spot if it meant the difference between victory and defeat for the Democratic party. Then he spent the next day denying he was a vice-presidential candidate.

The one option that Teddy Kennedy still has left open is his availability as conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra. It is no secret that Kennedy has been seriously considered for the leadership of the National Symphony, and it is rumored that, if there is a deadlock at the next meeting of the National Symphony board in July, Kennedy could be the compromise candidate.

I went to see Sen. Kennedy on Capitol Hill to discuss it with him. He seemed very relaxed as he tilted back in his leather chair.

"Senator, are you running for conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra?"

He shook his head. "I have no interest in running for the National Symphony at this time."

"When you say this time, does that mean you might consider it later?"

"I have said on many occasions

that I am very happy in the Senate and I have no musical ambitions."

"Does this mean you wouldn't even consider being first violinist with the orchestra?"

"No one has discussed the first violinist job with me, so I believe the question is hypothetical."

"Senator Kennedy, there are some people in Washington who say you are the only person who can bring the National Symphony together."

"I don't subscribe to that. I think we have many fine people who could lead the National Symphony, and I am prepared to support the candidate whom the board nominates."

"I know you have said this many times, Senator, but members of your staff and friends have said that while you would not openly seek the position as conductor there is always a possibility that you could change your mind."

"My staff and friends are not speaking for me."

"Could you possibly conceive of any conditions where you would accept a draft as conductor or run for first violinist with the orchestra?"

"I would not exclude the possibility. If I believe my accepting the position as conductor or first violinist could have a dramatic effect on the orchestra, I would have to reconsider my position."

"What would make you change your mind?"

"Well, if, for example, the subscription series for 1973 did not sell out, or if I felt Lawrence Weis was going to get the job, I would then have to reevaluate my stand."

"I notice you have a lot of musical scores on your desk, Senator. Are we to infer anything from that?"

"No. I happen to like to read musical scores when I'm not working on new legislation."

I was about to ask another question when Sen. Kennedy's secretary buzzed him on the intercom. She said: "Leonard, Bernstein is on the phone."

The senator picked up his phone. "Lenny? In the third movement of Beethoven's Fifth, do I bring in the strings before the flutes, or do I point to the kettle drummer first?"